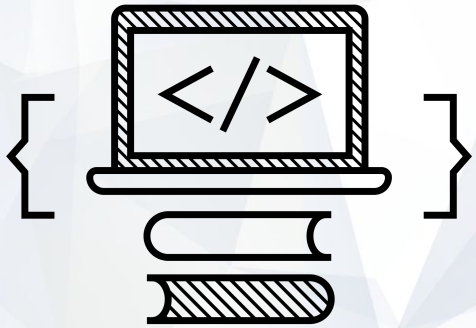
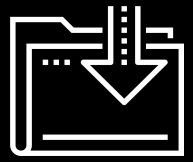


Git’n Pro with HTML and CSS

Skills Bootcamp in Front-End Web Development

Lesson 1.2



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WELCOME

Where to Get Help

Link to in-class repo

+

Link to video of last class

Where to Get Help

01 Review in-class material (activities and slides).

02 Practice, practice, practice: work individually or in groups.

03 Watch the class videos again.

04 Attend office hours, which are held on Fridays from 2PM - 4PM.

05 Attend one-on-one sessions with your Student Success Manager (SSM) (to be announced by your SSM).

06 Contact your Student Success Manager anytime!

Today’s Class!

Today’s Objectives

By the end of the lesson today you will be able to:

Explain the importance of Git version control.

Utilize git for "adding, committing, and pushing" code to GitHub.

Link HTML/CSS using element selectors.

Identify Your Learning Path

	New to HTML/CSS	Familiar with HTML/CSS
Level	Unfamiliar with HTML	Comfortable with HTML
Aim	Be able to write a complete, basic HTML document	Build up your skills
Goal	Understand the function of CSS and how it works with HTML	• Clear up any questions or confusion you have about HTML. • Become knowledgeable about a wider range of HTML and CSS tags. • Be able to selectively apply CSS to specific HTML elements.
Target	**Use Git and GitHub to upload code.**	

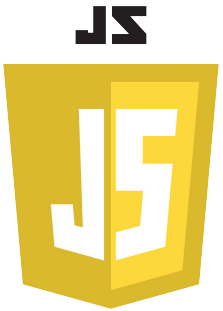
RECAP

What kind of code are we learning in this course?

Front-End Development

What three “languages” do we use to create websites?

HTML, CSS, JavaScript

HTML	CSS	JavaScript
Used to write content	Used to format content	Used to create dynamic web applications that take in user inputs, change what's displayed to users, animate elements, and much more
		

What HTML Have We Learned So Far?

Important Common Tags

Headings:		Containers:		Others:	
<h1> </h1>	Heading 1 (Largest heading)	<html> </html>	Wraps the entire page		bold
<h2> </h2>	Heading 2 (Next largest heading)	<head> </head>	Wraps the header of the page		emphasis
<h3> </h3>	Heading 3	<body> </body>	Wraps the main content	<img>	images
...			Logical container	<a href>	links
<h6> </h6>	Heading 6 (Smallest heading, rarely ever used)		Wraps individual paragraphs	<li>	list items
		<ul> </ul>	Defines an unordered list	<title>	title
		<ol> </ol>	Defines an ordered list	 	line break
				<table>	tables
				<!-- -->	comments

Image Types

JPEG	The JPEG file format is a type of image compression that works best with **photographs and complex images**. JPEGs are great multipurpose files, although designers can run into issues when working with different browser screen sizes. We'll primarily be using JPEGs in our program.
PNG	**PNGs support variable transparency**. In other words, users can control the degree to which the image is transparent. These can be useful when planning or designing website and application interfaces. But they are less common.
SVG	SVG files allow you to create **very high-quality graphics and animations** that do not lose detail as their size increases. This means that, with an SVG file, you could create one graphic that looked great on a tiny mobile phone screen or on a 60-inch computer monitor. On the downside, these files can be very large.
GIF	You know what these are! GIFs have the unique ability to display a sequence of images, similar to videos. These are called animated GIFs, in which a series of separate GIF **images that are linked together to create motion (animation)**.

Instructor Demonstration

A Body of Content

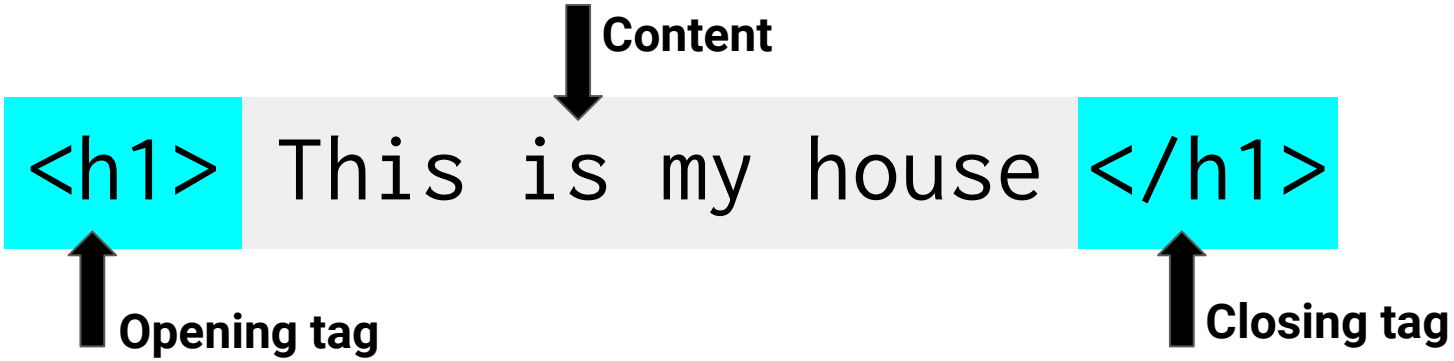
Student Activity: Building up HTML (15 mins)

- In a new HTML file, create the basic structure of an HTML document and include the following in it:

    - DOCTYPE declaration
    - Head tag with a title tag
    - H1 tag with a title of your choice
    - Embedded image
    - Three links that you will create:
        - Make the first link `target="_blank"` so that it opens a new tab when clicked on.
        - Make the second link bold.
        - Make the third link a placeholder, so it goes nowhere.

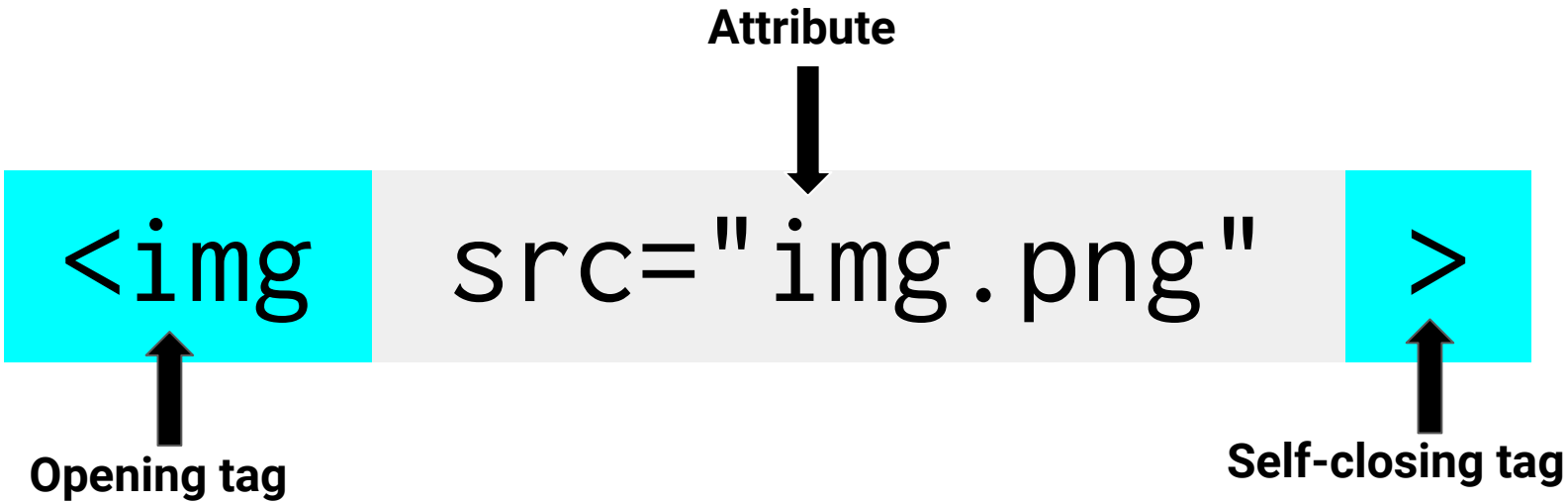
- Bonus:
    - Create an ordered list of steps to make a sandwich.
    - Create an unordered list of five bands/musicians you like.
    - Create a table with two columns (animal class and animal name) and four rows of animals.
    - Use an alternate way of separating links without line breaks.
    - Embed a YouTube video of your favorite band/musician.

HTML Syntax (Basic)



HTML Syntax (with Attribute)

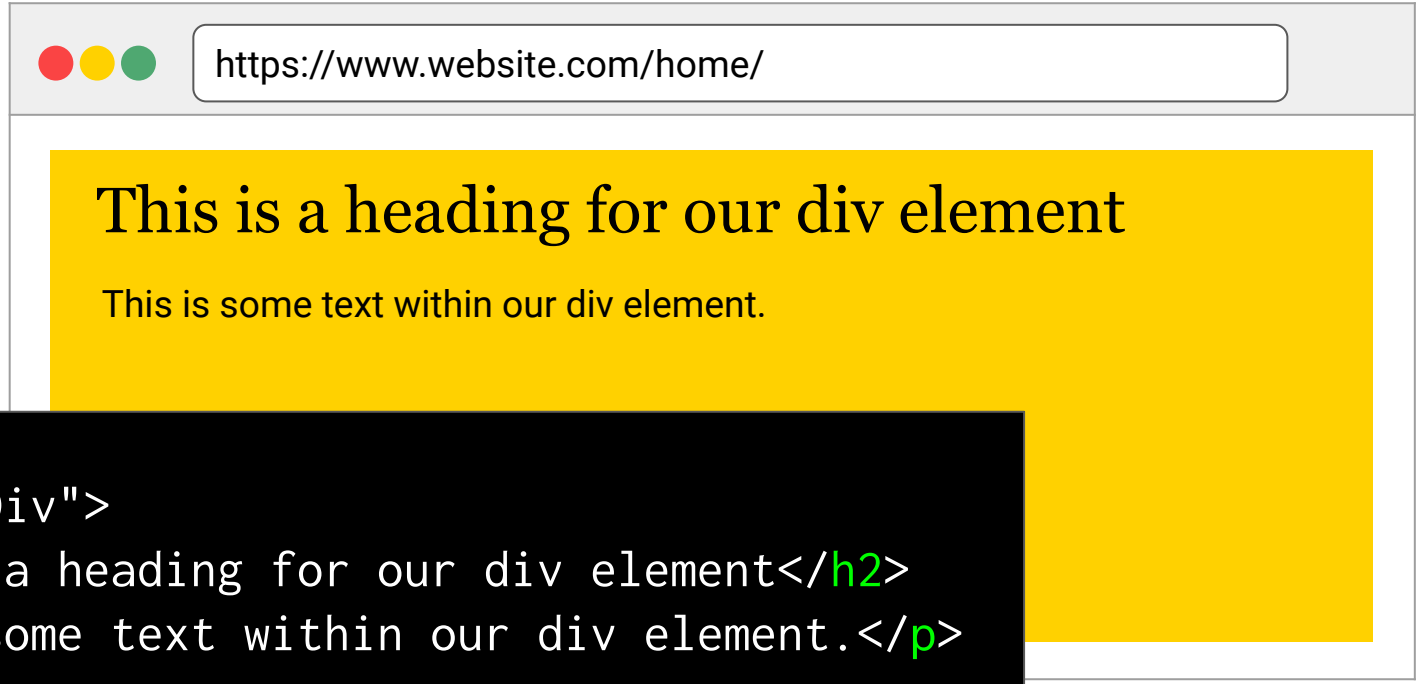
Tricky Tags (Self-Closing)



Divs

The `<div>` tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The Tag




```
<div class="Div">
 <h2>This is a heading for our div element</h2>
 <p>This is some text within our div element.</p>
 </div>
```

`section` tags are used to group elements into thematically related segments.

`<div>`

The `<div>` tag creates neutral segments that require CSS to style.

`<section>`

`<section>` tags create a specific type of content that HTML5 web browsers can interpret and style.

Activity: Basic Student Bio Activity

In this activity, you will create a basic HTML page with your own information that looks similar to the design shown on screen.

Suggested Time:

20 minutes

Student Bio

Your Name

Write a short paragraph or two about yourself, or use placeholder text from www.lipsum.com

Contact Info

- **Email:** someplace@gmail.com
- **Github:** sampleName
- **Portfolio:** coming soon

Time's Up! Let's Review.

Questions?

CSS Stylin’—Basics of CSS

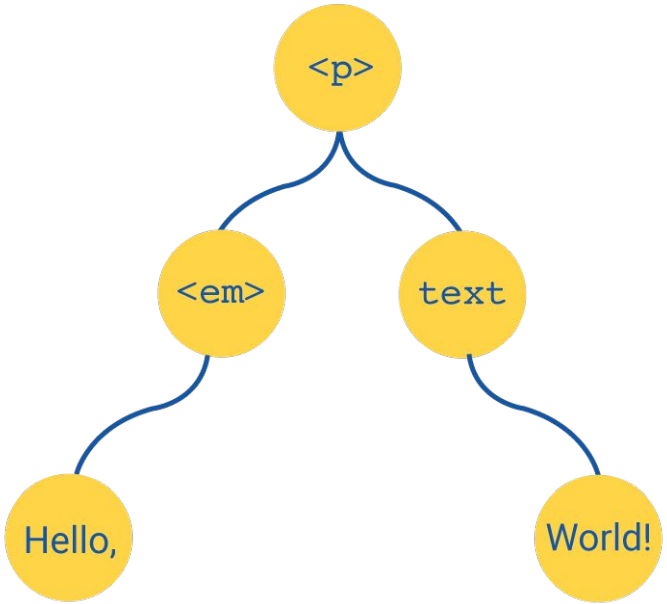
Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation of a web document written in a markup language like HTML.

HTML/CSS Analogy

Plain HTML	HTML and CSS!
Like writing papers in Notepad	Like writing papers in Microsoft Word
Can only write ***unformatted*** text	Can ***format*** text, page layout, alignment, and more!

The role of CSS is to make your HTML look good! Making it look good makes it easier for people to interact with your site.

CSS



HTML
(structure)

Hello, World!

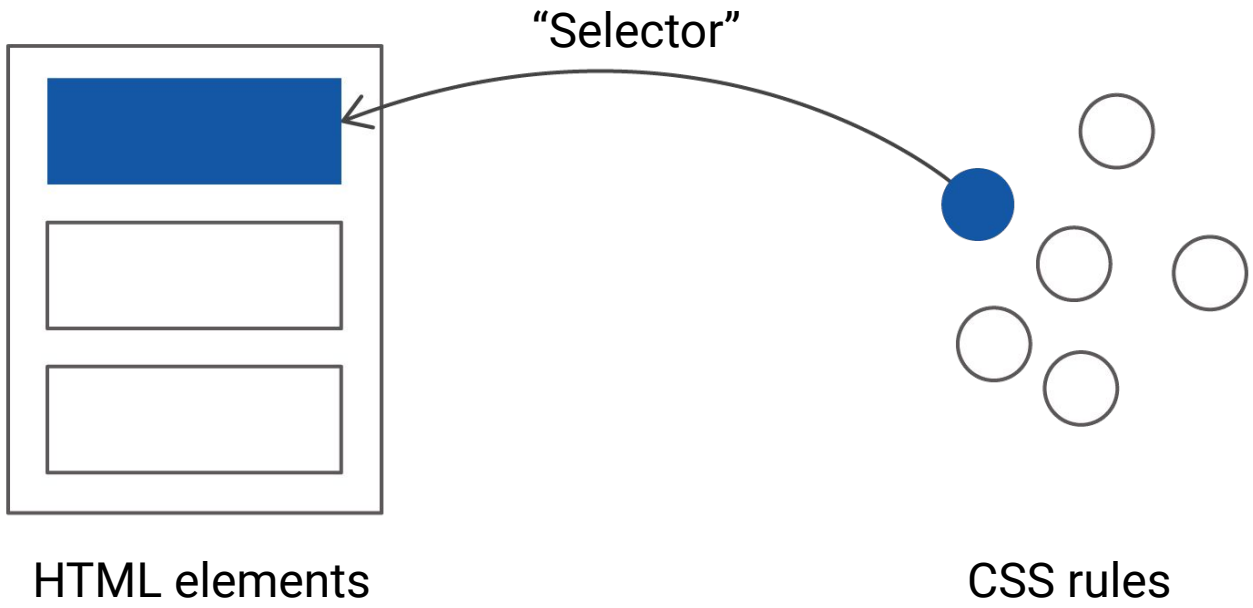
Hello, World!

Hello, World!

CSS
(presentation)

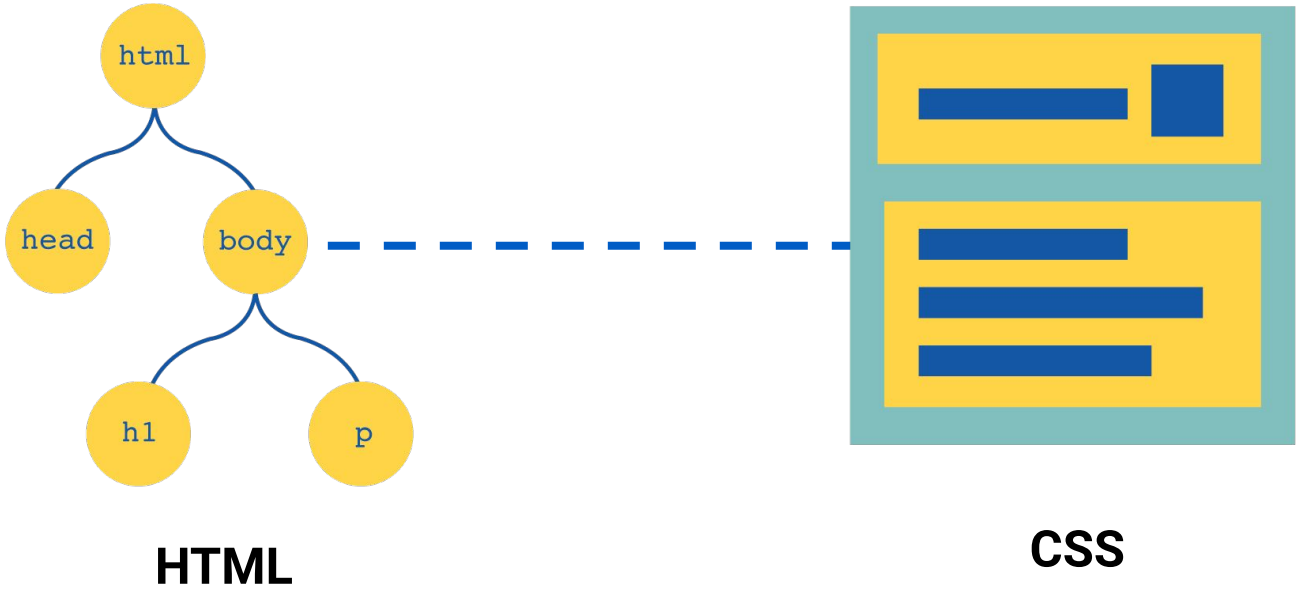
CSS

CSS is technically a selector language, which means it is used to *select* HTML elements in order to *style* them.

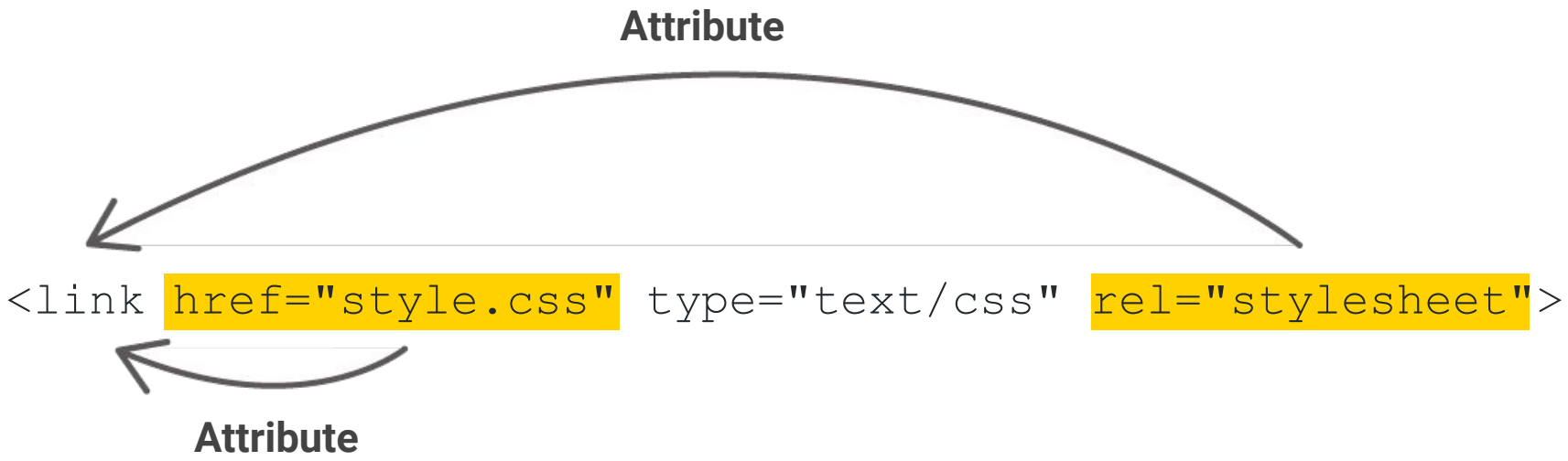


How to Use CSS

There are two ways to link CSS and HTML: **inline** through the use of the `style` attribute or **externally** through the use of a `link` element that connects a stylesheet to the HTML.



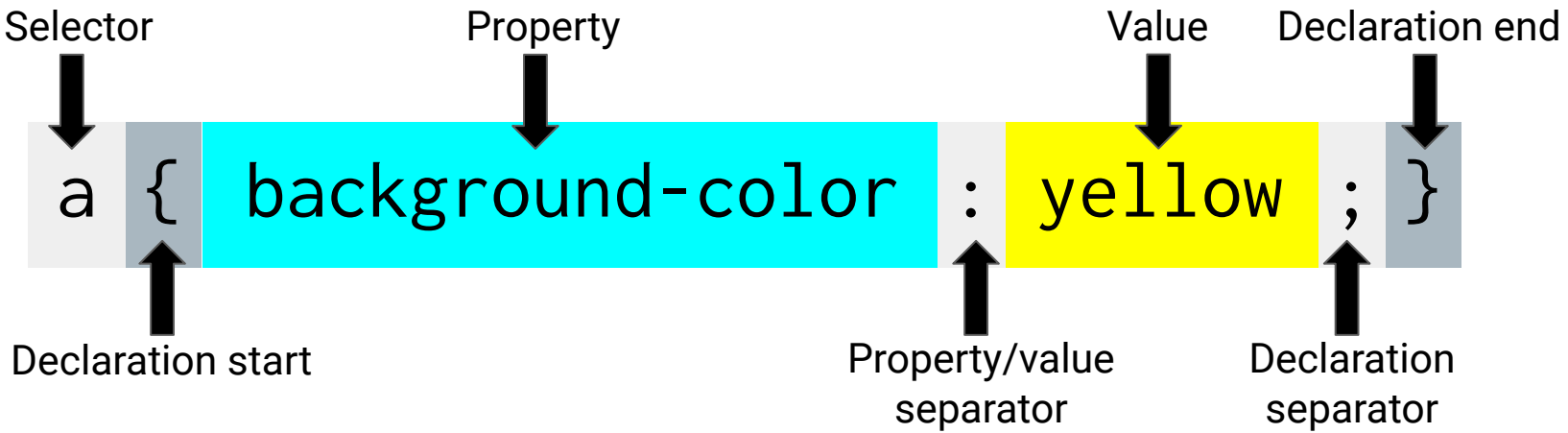
How to Use CSS



CSS Syntax

CSS works by hooking onto **selectors** added into HTML using **classes** and **identifiers**.

Once hooked, we apply **styles** to those HTML elements using CSS.



With an external stylesheet file, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

CSS Example

In the following example, the header would become blue and much larger because of the CSS.

We can incorporate an element's class or ID to apply a CSS style to a particular part of the document. Just remember to include the necessary symbol before the CSS: "." for class, "#" for ID.

Example (HTML)	Example (CSS)

`<p class="bigBlue">Header</p>`	`.bigBlue`
	`{`
	`font-size: 100px;`
	`color: blue;`
	`}`

Key CSS Attributes

Font and Color	
`color:`	Sets color of text
`font-size:`	Sets size of the font
`font-style:`	Sets italics
`font-weight:`	Sets bold
Alignment and Spacing	
`padding (top/right/bottom/left):`	Adds space between element and its own border
`margin (top/right/bottom/left):`	Adds space between element and surrounding elements
`float:`	Forces elements to the sides, centers, or tops
Background	
`background-color:`	Sets background color
`background-image:`	Sets background image

Instructor Demonstration

CSS Show! Demo

Activity: CSS Styled Bio Page

Activity instructions sent via Slack.

Suggested Time:

20 minutes

Questions?

The End